

# GEOGRAPHICAL, STATISTICAL, AND HISTORICAL MAP OF RHODE ISLAND

## No. 13.

Rhode Island is situated between 41° 37', and 42° 1', N. lat. and 5° 7', and 5° 54' E. long. It is bounded on the north and east by Massachusetts, south by the Atlantic Ocean, and west by Connecticut. Its mean length from north to south, is about 47 miles, and its mean breadth 29; its area being 1360 square miles, or 870,600 acres.

The northern part of the state is hilly; the rest chiefly level. About one-third part of the surface is covered by the waters of Narraganset Bay. The northern section of the state has a thin and barren soil; but the islands and the country bordering on Narraganset Bay are very fertile, and celebrated for their fine cattle, their numerous flocks of sheep, and the abundance and excellence of their butter and cheese. The south-western part of the state is an excellent grazing country.

*Providence river* flows through Massachusetts, and running south into this state, falls into Providence river, one mile below the town of Providence. There are falls of about 30 feet descent, 4 miles from Providence. Below the falls the river is called the *Schockan*. *Providence river* flows into the *Schockan* at Pawtucket, two small rivers which empty into the *Providence*. It falls into the northern arm of Narragansett Bay, and is navigable to Providence for ships of 900 tons.

*Providence river* falls into Providence river, 5 miles below the town of Providence. It abounds with fish, and is a source of great employment for the people of the country. There are about 60 common factories on this river and its branches.

*Providence river* waters the south-western corner of the state, and falls into Stonington harbour. In the mouth of the river is the boundary between this state and Connecticut.

*Wharfedale* Bay divides the state into two parts. It communicates with the ocean, between Point Judith on the west, and Point Beacon on the east. It is about 30 miles long, and 5 broad, and contains several considerable islands. The northeast arm of the bay is called *Monte Hope* Bay; the northwest arm, *Greenwich Bay*; and the southern arm, *Providence Bay*. The *Providence* river which fills it out is *Providence* river from the north, and *Taunton* river from the north-east. The commanding heights on the west side of the bay are the *Fort State* hills. The *Providence* river is navigable for 100 miles; and the *Taunton* river for 100 miles. The bay is the union of the *Charles* Bay. It is a secure anchorage for the fleets of the nation. In the summer of the year it affords capacious harbours; can be entered from the ocean by a few hours' sail, is not susceptible of a continued blockade, nor obstructed by ice.

*Rhode Island*, from which the state takes its name, is Narragansett Bay. It is 15 miles long, and on an average 3 broad, containing about 50 square miles. Its climate and soil are delightful; the weather is remarkably pleasant, and the winters milder than on the continent. It is a noted resort for invalids from southern climates. Travellers have called it the Eden of America.

Canneries is a beautiful island, lying west of Rhode Island. It is about 7 miles long, and one broad. *Providence Island* lies north-east of Narragansett. *Rhode Island* lies 10 miles south-west of Point Judith. It is 7 miles long, and 6 broad, and constitutes the township of New Shoreham. The inhabitants, about 700 in number, derive their principal support from the fisheries. The island is famous for caribou

The climate is nearly assimilated to that of Massachusetts; but, in consequence of the proximity to Rhode Island to the sea, is somewhat milder, and is considered more like that of Britain than any other of the Atlantic states. The spring commences about the 1st of March, and the summer heats are greatest in June, July, and August, but they are seldom oppressive, the fall weather in September and October, is delightful; and the winters are pretty regular and steady from the month of November to the month of March. The air is pure and salubrious.

The state is divided into counties and townships.			
Counties.	Townships.	Pop. in 1810.	Pop. in 1820.
Providence,	10	50,769	57,376
Newport,	7	16,294	15,771
Washington,	7	14,952	15,667
Kent,	4	9,234	10,218
Bristol,	3	5,472	5,837
		76,931	83,039

The population in 1790, was 68,825; in 1800, 69,122; in 1810, 76,931, and in 1820, 83,039, or 32 to each square mile.

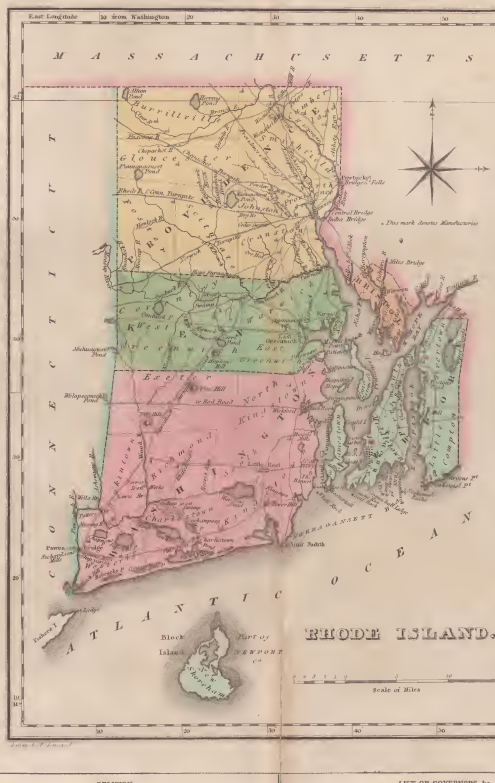
*Providence*, the largest town in the state, and the third in New England in point of population stands on Providence river, just above the mouth of the Stockton, 33 miles from the ocean. The town is built on both sides of the river, and the two parts are connected by an elegant bridge. Providence is one of the wealthiest and most flourishing towns of its size in the United States. The rapid growth of the city is due to the facilities for commerce introduced about 15 years ago, and to the increase in manufacturing. The commerce of the town has grown with its manufactures. The amount of shipping, in 1819, was 19,000 tons, of which about 5,000 were employed in the Eastern trade, and 3 or 4,000 in the coasting trade with the southern states. About 10,000 are employed in the manufacture of cotton goods. Packets ply regularly between Providence and New York, Boston, and Warren.

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In no state in the union is so large a proportion of the population and capital employed in manufactures as in Rhode Island. The principal article is cotton goods, which are made in large quantities in Providence and the vicinity. There are now more than 90 cotton mills in the state, many of them extensive establishments. The other manufactures are woollen goods, iron, ardent spirits, &c. The value of the manufactures in 1810, was \$4,166,674. The exports in 1830, amounted to \$1,672,700, of which nearly one-half was foreign produce. The amount of shipping in 1819, was 59,044 tons. There were in 1819, 20 banks in this state, of which 7 were at Providence, 5 at Newport, 5 at Bristol,

Byron University is a private, is one of the most flourishing and respectable literary institutions in the United States. It was originally established at Warren in 1764, and was removed to Providence in 1770. It has a president, 3 professors, 3 tutors, and, in 1819, there were 126 students. The library contains more than 5,000 volumes, and the philosophical apparatus is extensive and complete. The buildings are commodious, and the grounds are well cultivated. It is open to all persons desiring to pursue for public uses. Its site is elevated, and commands a fine prospect. The president and majority of the trustees are required to be of the Baptist denomination.

Common schools are not supported by law in Rhode Island, as in the other New England states, and the poor are obliged to send their children to the schools of the towns, and private schools are maintained at the winter months in almost every part of the state.



Rhode Island has no written constitution, and differs in this respect from all the other states. She is governed by the charter of Charles II., the provisions of which are so liberal, that little inconvenience

has been hitherto experienced from want of a constitution. The executive office is a Governor, who is elected by the people at large, and retains his office for one year. He has no appointive power, but the Legislature is empowered to elect and reelect him. The Legislature is composed of a Council and House of Representatives, both elected annually by the people. The council are twelve in number, including the governor and a deputy governor. The House of Representatives consists of deputies chosen by the several townships. The Judicial Department consists of the Supreme Court, which is composed of three Justices of the Supreme Court, and a Chief Justice, and a common Pleas, and general session of the peace for each county, sitting also twice a year. The Judges of these courts, together with all executive officers, are annually elected by the legislature. The charter acknowledges the superiority of one religious sect over another, and proclaims perfect liberty of conscience to all.

*Election control by the people.*

1743 WILLIAMS

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|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1676 William Branton to 1678  | 1736 William Gorton to 1740    |
| 1677 Nicholas Eaton to 1678   | 1737 William Gorton to 1740    |
| 1678 William Branton to 1678  | 1737 Stephen Hopkins to 1737   |
| 1678 Walter Clarke to 1677    | 1737 Stephen Hopkins to 1738   |
| 1677 Benedict Arnold to 1679  | 1738 Stephen Hopkins to 1738   |
| 1680 Peter Sandford to 1683   | 1739 Samuel Ward to 1765       |
| 1683 William Sandford to 1685 | 1739 Samuel Ward to 1765       |
| 1685 Peter Bull to 1686       | 1739 Samuel Ward to 1765       |
| 1685 Walter Clarke to 1687    | 1739 Stephen Hopkins to 1739   |
| 1685 William Gorton to 1687   | 1739 Stephen Hopkins to 1739   |
| 1685 Andrew, but returned in  | 1739 Joseph Watson to 1773     |
| 1689 Henry Bull to 1690       | 1743 Nicholas Cooke to 1778    |
| 1689 William Gorton to 1690   | 1743 William Gorton to 1743    |
| 1695 Caleb Carr to 1696       | 1786 John Collins to 1786      |
| 1695 William Gorton to 1696   | 1786 Anne Freutter to 1786     |
| 1697 Samuel Cranston to 1727  | 1805 Henry Smith, Jr. to 6     |
| 1727 Joseph Cranston to 1729  | 1806 Jane W. Brown, Arden 6    |
| 1729 William Gorton to 1734   | 1807 James Freutter to 1807    |
| 1734 John Watson to 1743      | 1811 William Jones to 1817     |
| 1741 Richard Ward to 1743     | 1817 Deborah R. Knight to 1817 |
|                               | 1822 William C. Gibbs to 1822  |

JOHN WILLIAMS, the founder of Rhode Island, illustrating for the wisdom, and benevolence of his political system, was born in Wales in the last year of the sixteenth century. He was a zealous and pious member of the Puritans, and being of a spirit not to brook control in matters of conscience, he sought religious liberty in America. On his arrival in Boston, in 1633, he promulgated a sentiment respecting religious freedom, which was not generally received, and he was obliged to leave the city. He then resided in the Massachusetts Bay, where he was not yet prepared. He maintained, to the astonishment and indignance of the clergy of Massachusetts, that all men were equal in the sight of God, and in his opinions on religious subjects, that, should the power of society was not disturbed, the magistrate had no warrant to interfere with modes of worship. Having tried the effect of his opinions in the Massachusetts Bay, he was obliged to leave the colony, and he came to Rhode Island, where the church-leaders represented his case to the General Court, who condemned him and expelled him from their jurisdiction, and thus unintentionally laid the foundation of a new colony in the neighbourhood. After various wanderings, he fixed upon a place, to which he gave the name of Providence, and he was the first to settle there.

of the Nergangues, the settlement of Rhode Island, in the year 1820. The same kind of feeling was manifested in the case of the Nergangues, who were expelled from the settlement of Rhode Island, in the year 1820. The same kind of feeling was manifested in the case of the Nergangues, who were expelled from the settlement of Rhode Island, in the year 1820. The same kind of feeling was manifested in the case of the Nergangues, who were expelled from the settlement of Rhode Island, in the year 1820.

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and the British Army were determined to be enforced in the frontier. Rhode Island was an strenuous opponent of the British, and the British were determined to be enforced in the frontier. Rhode Island was an strenuous opponent of the British, and the British were determined to be enforced in the frontier. Rhode Island was an strenuous opponent of the British, and the British were determined to be enforced in the frontier.

775 *Tierston* : Battle between the American and Indians. July 18..... *Newport*  
778 *Newport* : General Sullivan, with the American army, besieges the British in this place.  
Aug. 15..... *Newport*  
*Newport* : The siege raised. Aug. 26.  
*Quaker Hill* : Indecisive action between the Americans and British. Aug. 29.

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1821  
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